1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

326 412 long, narrow, ornamented, and well finished. The spears for every-day use are not ornamented. They are of simple and rough workmanship. Some spears are made with a ridge in the middle, which is also often met with on spears from the Amur region (see, Fig. 195).

Knives for special kinds of work are represented in Fig. 144. The woman's knife, *a* (ñau-wal) is of a sickle-shape, its form being an imitation of the ancient flat knife made of slate.[1]

281 412 177 The woman's knife has no sheath. It is kept in the work-bag, together with shavings of skin. With this knife, women cut skins and furs for clothing.[2] The cutting is done on a cutting-board. Koryak women rarely use scissors. Imported broadcloth for the upper coat, and calico for shirts, are also cut with the knife. Koryak blacksmiths do not manufacture scissors. The large shears shown by Bogoras[3] are the work of Yakut or Amur River blacksmiths. Yakut women cut skin for clothing with such scissors. Nevertheless Koryak women exhibited great joy when we presented them with ordinary narrow iron scissors in return for services rendered, or for submitting to being measured, and immediately pressed them into service.

321 531 322 Fig. 144, *b*, represents a knife with a long handle, specially used for carving in bone or wood. However, this knife is also called a belt-knife, and is worn at the belt in a sheath. Its wooden handle is covered with sheet-brass which is adorned with scratches made with the point of a knife, and evidently representing a technical ornament. Fig. 144, *c*, represents a straight knife (tami'ñu-wal, "working-knife"), and *d* a curved knife (keñi-wal, "curved knife"), used in carving bone and wood, and in hollowing out spoons, ladles, dippers, plates, and dishes.

326 412 Fig. 145 represents an iron chisel and an iron bow-drill for work in wood. The chisel (*a*) has a curved edge for making holes. The handle of the drill (*b*) and the bow are made of bone of whale. A similar bow-drill, only with a smaller point made of steel, is used also in riveting old kettles, and generally for boring in iron.

401 [372] 321 I did not happen to see a pump-drill in use. It is curious that the bow-drill is called in the Koryak language mi'lgttine ("fire-procuring"). This points to the fact that the use of the bow-drill for procuring fire had preceded

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[1] Murdoch (The Point Barrow Eskimo, Fig. 106, p. 153) mentions an ancient large single-edged slate knife of this shape, belonging to the Eskimo, and supposes that it was used specially for cutting food. I am inclined to think that it was a woman's knife for cutting skin. Its shape is quite similar to the woman's iron knife of the Koryak, whose blacksmiths doubtless originally imitated ancient stone models. In Mason's article on the woman's knife of the Eskimo (Report of the U. S. National Museum, 1890, p. 431) are collected types of woman's knives of the Eskimo and certain Indian tribes from various localities. These illustrations show that nearly all — both the stone knives, and those of iron made in imitation of the stone ones — have a crescent-shaped blade, just as in the case of the woman's iron knife of the Koryak. Nearly all knives of which illustrations are given by Mason have handles like those of chopping-knives. Only in three of them (see Plates LIX, LXIV, and LXVIII, Figs. 1, 4, 2) do we see a handle on the side, just as on our woman's knife.

[2] Ornamented woman's knives are represented in Fig. 193.

[3] See Bogoras, The Chukchee, Vol. VII of this series, Fig. 151, *c*, p. 222.

I: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

its use for drilling holes; but it is certain that the Koryak, prior to the introduction of iron, were already using either a stone or a bone bow-drill to bore holes with. It may be supposed that the holes in stone ear-rings must have been made by means of the drill.

Fig. 145, *a* ($\frac{1}{3}$), Chisel (length, 23 cm.); *b* ($\frac{1}{3}$), Drill (length of drill, 30 cm.).

Fig. 146 ($\frac{1}{3}$). Saw. Length, 47 cm.

Fig. 146 represents a saw made by the Reindeer Koryak for cutting reindeer-antlers. It is made of sheet-iron by means of a file, after the pattern of imported steel saws. The teeth of the saw are very uneven.

Nearly the whole of the Koryak blacksmith's work is confined to the iron tools above described. I should mention, in addition, the manufacture of kettles from imported sheet-iron by Koryak artisans. They beat these kettles out with hammers, and the bottoms are fastened on with mortise-locks, in imitation of the imported kettles, so that they arew ell suited for cooking-purposes. They do not make tin teapots, as they cannot solder on the spouts. The blacksmiths also make pick-axes for picking ice-holes, marline-spikes, awls for sewing dog's harness, scrapers for dressing skins,[1] paring-chisels, bracelets, and needle-holders.[2]

[1] See Fig. 189, *a*.

[2] See also iron fish-hook (Fig. 79, p. 534), harpoon and arrow heads (pp. 546, 559), bird-dart (Fig. 95, p. 558), armor (p. 562), picks (p. 578), and ice-creepers (Fig. 30, p. 605).